The People's Korea

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President Kim Receives Prague Party Officials

President Kim Il Sung received a delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party which paid a goodwill visit to Pyongyang on September 15-20, and at a mass meeting the head of the mission expressed his country's support for the DPRK's policy for peaceful reunification of the Korean nation – the pullout of foreign forces from the region and the establishment of a nuclear-free peninsula.

The delegation was led by Vail Bilak, member of the Presidium, and Secretary, of the CCP Central Committee, who said, "We fully support the just demand of the DPRK for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea."

He also emphasized, "The important and constructive proposal of the DPRK to convert the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone is a just one in view of the massive stockpiles of nuclear and conventional weapons in south Korea."

President Kim Il Sung received a gift from Mr. Bilak, who also presented another gift to Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Officials from the Workers' Party of Korea and the Czechoslovak Communist Party held talks on September 15 and 16, where, the KCNA said, the two sides informed each other of their party activities and the situation in their countries.

The agency added that the further development of friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples was discussed.

The list of foreign visitors who were recently received by President Kim Il Sung is as follows:

A Guinean government delegation (Sep. 22), a delegation of the State Planning Committee of Socialist Ethiopia (Sep. 21), a Zambian party and government delegation (Sept. 17), a delegation of the Communist Party of Venezuela (Sep. 16), a delegation of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (Sep. 13), a delegation of the Egyptian People's Assembly (Sep. 11), a Ugandan government military delegation (Sep. 8), a delegation of the Zanzibari Revolutionary Government of the United Republic of Tanzania (Sep. 4) and other prominent figures.

—Accord on Economic Cooperation Reached—

Korean, Niger Leaders Meet, Assured of Deepening Ties

The first face-to-face meet between President Kim Il Sung and Niger President Seyni Kountche, who visited Pyongyang on September 19-21, yielded an accord on economic cooperation, as the two leaders shared the views to take the encounter as "a momentous event" or "a prelude" to the renewed development of the bilateral relations.

The invitation, which made him the first Niger Head of State to visit the DPRK, was issued by President Kim Il Sung.

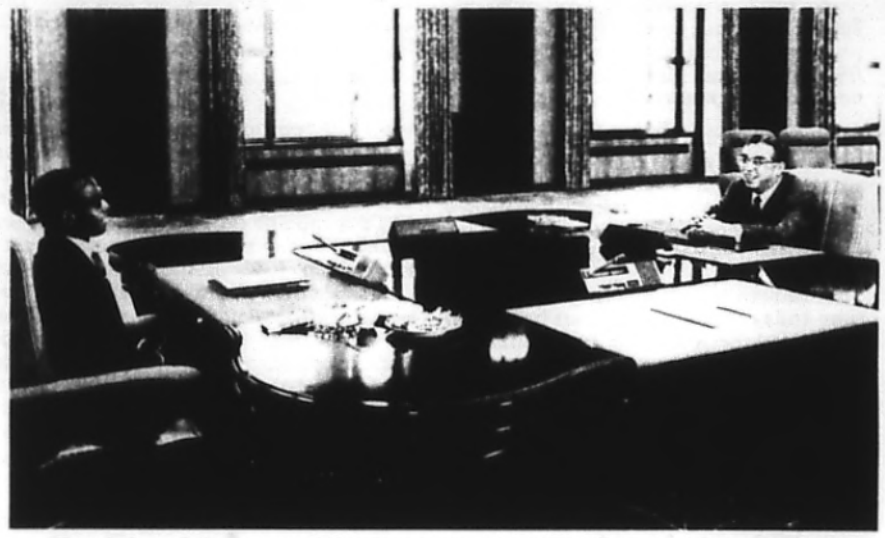
After significant summit meetings, including tete-a-tete talks, the two states, on the day of departure of the presidential entourage, reached an accord on economic and technological cooperation.

Meanwhile, earlier on September 1, an agreement on cooperation in radio and television broadcasting was signed in Niamey, capital of Niger between the DPRK Radio and TV Broadcasting Committee and the General Bureau of Radio and Television broadcasting Niger.

The DPRK and Niger, which set up diplomatic ties in September 1974, have conducted mutual visits of experts and ministerial level, with two agreements on culture and economic cooperation signed in 1964 and 1974.

President Kim Il Sung, at a banquet to honour the envoy, said of the latest visit, "Your visit to our country will serve as a momentous event in extending and developing the friendly relations between Korea and Niger, and contribute greatly to strengthening friendship and solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Third World." **(See his speech on page 2)**

In his message to the Korean leader, Mr. Kountche, President of the Supreme Military Council, expressed his hope that the state visit this time would be a prelude to practical and active cooperation between the two peoples.



The pledge of the renewed development of ties: The first meet between Korean and Niger presidents. (KCNA)

It is said that the invitation of one of the African leaders stemmed from the DPRK foreign policy which stressed the furtherance of South-South cooperation as a means of setting pressing problems faced by the Third World nations.

The Niger president, in his address at the banquet, called for more activated cooperation and interchange especially in the realms of agriculture and culture. **(See his banquet speech on page 2)**

As a token of friendship, the two countries awarded their national orders to opposite presidents – the supreme order of Niger "Grand Croix" to President Kim and the Order of National Flag First Class of the DPRK to President Kountche.

The same Niger order was conferred upon Mr. Kim Jong Il.

During its stay in Pyongyang, the presidential entourage made an observation tour of various places, among them the Rihyon Cooperative Farm and the Rihyon Pumping Station.

New Headquarters

Shown here is the newly-built central headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, located in the heart of Tokyo.

The 10-story and 2-basement building on a compound with an area of 2,482.7 square metres was constructed upon the design of Korean architects affiliated with the Japan-wide organization.

A ceremony to mark its completion was held on September 25, one day before the 14th Congress of the umbrella body of Korean organizations.

Kimpo Bombing: CIC's Scenario to Incite N-S Confrontation?

—Much-Manipulated Reports & Changing "Official Accounts"—

By Kim Ji Won
Special to The People's Korea

A bomb explosion took place at 3:12 p.m. on September 14 at Kimpo International Airport, killing 5 people and injuring more than 30.

The south Korean authorities made a quick response to the incident to blame the DPRK for the explosion, saying that it "was the work of the north or those who were instigated by it."

Now 3 weeks later, the Chon junta, however, has yet to obtain the slightest clue to the criminal while a series of announcements made by the investigation authorities have changed rapidly far from proving the bombing to be the "work of the north."

Moreover, "even investigation authorities cannot go beyond supposition, and no conclusive evidence has yet been found, and we can get only confirmations and analyses of the criminal purpose judged as aimed at creating an impression of unstability, of south Korea." (Hankook Ilbo, Sept. 20)

Now weeks after the incident, sensational information has begun to reach here from informed sources in Seoul that the Kimpo explosion had been conducted by the hardcore group inside the "Security Command (CIC)" of the military in an attempt to: 1) disrupt moves for a thaw between Pyongyang, Washington and Tokyo; 2) reverse the stream of detente in Korea so as to incite confrontation; 3) create an image of the DPRK as a "bellicose nation", to create the impression that it is not proper for Seoul to talk with it on the co-hosting of the Olympiad; and

(Continued on page 8, col. 1)

Nampo Barrage Renamed West Sea Barrage

The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on September 8 on renaming the Nampo Barrage the West Sea Barrage reflecting the unanimous desire of the people to hand down long the heroic stamina in the 80s of Korea which has built a gigantic barrage on the rough West Sea and the important mission of the barrage situated at a West Sea gateway to Pyongyang, and its weighty national economic significance, according to the KCNA.

Africa and Its Future Belong to Africans

Speech of President Kim Il Sung

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a grand banquet on Sep. 19 at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of Seyni Kountche, President of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Niger, and delivered a speech.
President Kim Il Sung said in his speech:

Your Excellency esteemed President, your visit to our country will serve as a momentous event in extending and developing the friendly relations between Korea and Niger, and contribute greatly to strengthening friendship and solidarity among the peoples of Asia, Africa and the Third World.

A long geographical distance lies between Korea and Niger, but the peoples of our two countries are close friends because they have a common desire of independence and *Chajusong*.

The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries entered a new stage of development particularly when Your Excellency esteemed President assumed the heavy responsibility of the Head of State.

Although we are meeting for the first time today, many delegations have been exchanged between our two countries, and interchanges and cooperation have taken place between them.

I am pleased that the relations of friendship and cooperation are developing well in the interests of our two peoples.

Strengthening friendship and solidarity among the non-aligned and developing countries is very important in promoting social progress and prosperity of the newly-emergent countries. The peoples of these countries share the common destiny and have many problems which they have to solve by joint efforts. It is only when they unite solidly and support and cooperate closely with each other that they can shape their destiny successfully and solve the urgent problems of our time satisfactorily.

The non-aligned and developing countries are now faced with important tasks of consolidating their political independence and building independent national economies. The political independence of a country can be durable and dependable only when it is based on economic independence. Those countries which have cast off the yoke of colonial enslavement and achieved national independence must make efforts to build their economies so as to attain economic independence. This is the way to free their peoples from hunger, poverty and the demon of ill health, effect social progress and maintain national dignity and independent positions in their external relations.

If they are to achieve economic independence, the non-aligned and developing countries must mobilize the efforts of their own peoples and domestic resources to the full and, at the same time, develop South-South cooperation, destroy the old international economic order and establish a new, fair one.

Over the past ten years since the organization of the Supreme Military Council under the leadership of Your Excellency esteemed Seyni Kountche, the Niger people have achieved many successes in preserving national independence and dignity, in improving national industry, in conserving their land from the encroachment by the desert and in increasing agricultural production.

Today the Niger people are working hard to ensure national unity and stability and build a developed society.

The Republic of Niger is endeavouring to maintain the principles of non-alignment, achieve the complete liberation of Africa and develop the cooperative relations among the non-aligned and developing countries.

Our people extend firm solidarity to the Niger people in their just struggle for the creation of a new life and wish you new success in your future work.

Africa belongs to the Africans, and the future of Africa also belongs to the African people.

We express firm solidarity with the peoples in southern Africa in their fight against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for independence and liberation, firm solidarity with all the African people in their struggle for the complete liberation of Africa.

The African people's just struggle for the complete liberation of Africa is sure to emerge victorious, and a new era of independence and prosperity will finally come to the African Continent.

The non-aligned movement is further developing with the strong trend of the times towards *Chajusong* and is exerting great influence on the international political life. Korea and Niger, both the member nations of the non-aligned movement, are working together, supporting and cooperating with each other, to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the movement and to build a peaceful, independent and new world.

Your Excellency esteemed President Seyni Kountche, you have come a long way to visit our country on this occasion. This is an expression of your trust in and friendship for us as well as great support and encouragement for our people who are fighting to build socialism and reunify the country independently and peacefully.

We are very grateful for this.

The streets of Pyongyang are now adorned with colourful decorations to greet our distinguished guests from Niger, and our people are feeling very happy.

During your stay in our country you will enjoy high respect and warm welcome from our people and feel the warm friendship of our people for the Niger people.

We Hope Koreans Will Achieve Peaceful Reunification

Speech of President Seyni Kountche

Seyni Kountche, President of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Niger, spoke at the banquet arranged by President Kim Il Sung of the DPRK at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of September 19.
He said:

We feel honored at being guests to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon the kind invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

We respond to your invitation with pleasure, considering this visit to be an occasion of meeting with the Korean people who cherished friendly sentiments for the Niger people from long ago and to be a happy opportunity of meeting you, an outstanding Head of State and one of the illustrious great men who has developed modern history and a pre-eminent leader who has accomplished immortal feats for the country and the times.

I am grateful to you for your kind invitation extended to us.

Circumstances have hindered a noticeable development of the relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Niger.

But Korea is one of the oldest countries to have established state relations with our country shortly after Niger restored sovereignty on the international scene.

A cultural agreement was signed in April 1964 and an agreement on economic and technological cooperation, on which our country had pinned a great hope, was signed in 1974 between the two countries.

There were visits of experts and ministerial level between the two countries and in July 1985 your country committed itself to investment in the construction of the economy and law department of Niamey University.

Thus cooperation has been realized between the two countries.

We should explore more spheres of cooperation to put in a more concrete form the friendship and solidarity between Niger and Korea.

Our country which puts main emphasis on agriculture is affected by most unfavorable climate and exposed to drought and the erosion by desert. Under this condition, Niger orients its basic strategy in the countryside to irrigation construction and farming in the dry season, seeking accordingly cooperation in this domain.

And your country achieved complete mastery of irrigation technology already scores of years ago and succeeded in attaining the highest yields in rice farming.

There are ample possibilities for excellent cooperation through the exchange of experiences and materials in this field.

We will have to invigorate interchange in art, drama and sports fields, too, in the spirit of the cultural agreement signed in 1964.

Niger and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are far away geographically from each other and they have taken different political courses. But cooperation is possible in this field because they have the same creed in man, putting him in the centre of their activities.

The Juche idea, a unique philosophy of action in social life, which was founded by you does not give any exclusive right as regards the participation in the building of a new society by people with creativity and consciousness. This idea which manifests your people's will to seek a means of shaping the future in themselves draws our concern and interests.

We have also decided to reject schematism pieced together and imported styles of development in Niger and seek in ourselves ways which are most proper to our people and can help

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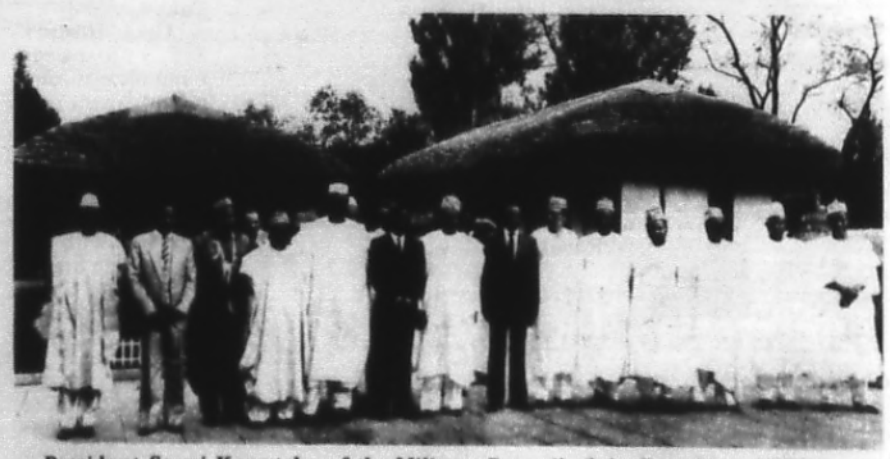


President Seyni Kountche of the Military Council of the Republic of Niger and his entourage Sep. 20 visited Mangyongdae, the birthplace of President Kim Il Sung.

Japanese Lawyers Visit DPRK(4)

Visiting Law Faculty of Kim Il Sung University

Outer view of Kim Il Sung University, Pyongyang, one of the higher institutes of learning. There are over 170 universities and colleges and more than 500 higher specialized schools in the DPRK and comprehensive cadre training centres in each province.

(Continued from No. 1,306 issue of The People's Korea)

Kim Il Sung University was the first university in the DPRK. It was built on Oct. 1, 1946 under the initiative of President Kim Il Sung.

The primary task of the university is to train national cadres and the university has produced many leading personnel of the DPRK.

There are 14 faculties and 8 institutes as well as institutes for medical courses. There are 4,000 teachers and 12,000 students.

The faculty of natural science holds a 5-year course, whilst social sciences is a 4-year course. The ratio of students to teachers is six for natural sciences and 4 for social sciences. Coeds account for 25 percent of the students.

On Sep. 26, we visited the law faculty where we had a chance to talk with four professors and 7 students.

Some 600 students study at the law faculty. Follows the contents of lectures:

1) Ideology and politics which include the Juche idea and revolutionary history; 2) fundamental theories—politics, philosopy, economics, general theory and law; 3) major subjects—constitution, criminal code, civil code, the code of civil procedure, labor law, law of family, the arbitration code, national land control law and; 4) subsidiary subjects — foreign constitutions, international law, merchandise law, the law of the sea and political theory.

The education course of the law faculty is a 4-and-a-half-year course. Fundamental theories are taught in the initial period while specific subjects on law are taught in the latter years.

Those, who wish to do further study, will take the doctorate course or go to the law institute.

Asked about the study, students replied that the specific major of the law is difficult. They said that they were proud of being students at Kim Il Sung University. It got the impression that they studied very hard.

Asked about the study, students replied that the specific major of the law is difficult. They said that they were proud of being students at Kim Il Sung University. It got the impression that they studied very hard.

Asked what their future jobs would be, one student replied that he hadn't decided yet whether he would be a judge, a prosecuter, a lawyer, or a researcher.

According to an explanation of a professor, Japan's and south Korea's laws are beginning to have studied. A large number of professors have joined work for law making. **(By Miyasato Kunio)**

(Continued from page 2)

promote the prosperity of our country.

We consider these ways will lead us towards a developed society.

We have realised that all the proposed plans underestimated man and failed to take into account his creativity and consciousness and productive forces.

This is why we have chosen a new way of managing and developing the country by ourselves, relying upon the strength of the Niger people.

The cooperation of the international community and fraternal countries is indispensable to Niger.

I am glad to count as such country the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which has shown great concern for the liberation and development of Africa from long ago. In this connection, I appreciate the consistent support extended by you to our continental organisation so as to put an end to all forms of oppression and bring victory to freedom and progress.

We also duly appreciate your resolute denunciation of inhumane apartheid.

We note with appreciation that your people are striving to build a world of justice, peace and freedom, standing on our side.

The non-aligned movement to which our two countries belong is a privileged frame of consultation and action for establishing a more fair and new international economic order.

The main line of our foreign policy is non-alignment, non-interference in other nation's internal affairs, peaceful settlement of all disputes and differences between states and friendships, reconciliation and peace among all countries and nations.

That is why we most ardently hope that the Korean nation will achieve the reunification of the country peacefully through dialogue to demonstrate its greatness.

We hope that in the bilateral relations between Niger and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea our genuine friendship will take a concrete shape as a more active and diversified cooperation.

My first official visit to your very beautiful and friendly country will be a signal occasion in realising, strengthening and developing such cooperation on which Niger lays her practical hope.

EDITORIAL

We Condemn Shameless Anti-Communist Racket

On the afternoon of September 14, a week before the opening of the Asian Games, a bomb exploded at Kimpo International Airport in Seoul, killing 5 people and injuring at least 30.

No sooner had the explosion shook the airport than the Chon Du Hwan junta was deceiving the public, assuming that "the incident was committed by the north Koreans or rebellious elements who were incited by them," even though the south Korean authorities were not yet conducting an investigation and had no testimony.

Moreover, the south Korean authorities utilized the incident as anti-communist propaganda calculated to damage the prestige of the DPRK. If things go well, they are anxious to appease internal and external voices that condemn their plot to take advantage of the 1988 Olympic Games and the Asian Games in Seoul as a means of prolonging national division and their stay in power.

The government of the DPRK and Korean people who wish for an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland consistently make every effort to ease tension on the peninsula. They resolutely condemn the false anti-communist racket which is being propagated by the south and strongly demand the prompt cessation of it.

As just public opinion has pointed out, this incident at Kimpo Airport took place at a time when political crisis and social confusion were growing more serious in south Korea with the approach of the Asian Games. It is an inevitable outcome of the Chon Du Hwan regime.

That's the reason why immediately after the incident, the Chon junta set up headquarters for the investigation and placed the city under emergency martial law. Thus, in spite of an all-out investigation, no testimony was discovered and no witnesses appeared.

Besides the Chon junta alleges that it was the "work of the north" even now and claims that it continues to "investigate in order to substantiate this."

It is the same trick as the Rangoon explosion and the bombing of the "American Cultural Center" in Taegu by the Chon junta that it is strengthening anti-communist propaganda by shifting responsibility to the north.

We pay attention to the "voice of the popular masses," now rapidly rising in south Korea, that the incident was committed by disaffected elements in the military authorities of south Korea, the fetter supporting the Chon junta. At the same time, the U.S. has been keeping a low profile since the south Korean authorities alleged that the latest incident was the "work" of the north. Its attitude is worthy of notice.

The south Korean authorities, taking this opportunity, attempt to hurt the DPRK's image, and meanwhile, make desperate efforts to oppress the anti-fascist struggle for social democratization of south Korean patriotic forces. That is their real target.

The Chon junta must immediately stop this shameless anti-communist racket. Meanwhile, the Japanese ruling circles who are supporting it are implicated in criminal attempts to try to oppress Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), an organization of Korean citizens abroad.

Pyongyang Int'l Conf. Delegates Stress Urgency to Realize Peace in Korea

Japanese meet on Sep. 19 in Tokyo to report the September 6-8 Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula.

A Japanese delegation participated in the Pyongyang International Conference for Denuclearization and Peace on the Korean Peninsula which was held from Sep. 6-8 in Pyongyang.

The Japanese delegates gave reports of the meeting on Sep. 19 in Tokyo, with more than 50 attendants.

At the meeting were present Shimodaira Shoichi, head of the Japan Socialist Party delegation and former vice chairman of the party, Sekiguchi Kanobu, general secretary of the Japan Congress against Atomic-Hydrogen Bombs, Kubo Ayazo, representative member of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea and other delegates.

Reporters unanimously said that they were surprised at the rapidly progressing socialist economic construction of the DPRK.

Mr. Shimodaira reported that through the Pyongyang international conference delegates from many countries agreed with each other about 1) the world situation growing tense day by day, 2) the Korean Peninsula being a tinderbox of nuclear war, and 3) It is essential that in order to guarantee the peace of the world, peace in Korea must be realized.

Students Wage Anti-Asiad Struggles

A few hundred students at Yonsei University in Seoul demonstrated again on September 25 against the Asian Games, clashing with riot police.

About 500 students first took part in a rally on the school campus, then about 200 advanced to the main gate, staging a sit-down and confronting police on the street just outside.

The demonstrators hurled rocks and gasoline bottle bombs at police, and tossed anti-"government" leaflets into cars and buses moving along the broad street that leads from Kimpo International Airport to downtown Seoul.

Police responded with tear-gas bombs.

The demonstration followed the same pattern as one staged at the same school on September 23.

Then, some 300 students demonstrated on campus and streets, denouncing the authorities' increased suppression of students under the pretext of successfully holding the Asian Games.

Meanwhile, on September 23, some 100 female students of Ewha Women's University and some 50 of Sukmyong Women's University staged campus demonstrations, shouting, "We resolutely oppose the Asian Games."

They hurled rocks at police during the demonstrations.

On the same day, some 400 students of Tongguk University and Hongik University also staged demonstrations.

On September 24, about 200 students from 7 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National and Chungang Universities, staged a demonstration on the campus of Chungang University to protest against the Asian Games, hurling Molotov cocktails and stones at riot police.

Police shot tear-gas bombs at students, but 5 policemen were injured by stones.

Since the Asian Games started on September 20, students' demonstrations against the Game have been more intensified.

South Korean authorities took strong measures against students after the bomb-explosion at Kimpo International Airport.

They have increased the already hefty number of security police stationed around town and put the military reserve on alert.

They also raided campuses around Seoul, confiscating more than 100 Molotov cocktails, and rounded up 1,111 "suspected" students.

Moreover, most universities in Seoul were closed to prevent students' demonstrations during the Asian Games.

The authorities instructed police to arrest all people looking like student activists who are found around the Games' facilities.

The crackdown angered students, and their challenge to the Chon Du Hwan junta has become more resolute than in the past.

Many students view the Asian Games as a costly extravaganza that seems calculated to promote the south's separate identity, thus hurting chances for reunification with the north. They also condemn the Games as a transparent attempt by the Chon regime to polish its image.

"If they were being staged in such a way as to carry out pure sports events, we would be glad to support them," says one 20-year-old student activist. "But the government is using the event for an enormous volume of propaganda." (Newsweek, Sep. 29, 1986)

Before the Asian Games end on October 5, more clashes between students and authorities are expected.

Female students hurl stones at riot police during demonstration.

Students clash with police in protest against university shutdown during Asian Games.

Rodong Sinmun on Nakasone's Visit to Seoul

Rodong Sinmun on September 23 said that Nakasone's Seoul tour was a junket for division to encourage the "two Koreas" plot and a pilgrimage for aggression to expand the route of re-invasion to south Korea.

In a signed commentary the paper said:

Nakasone's Seoul tour timed to coincide with the opening of the Asian Games was not to see the Games.

It was a junket to encourage and improve the public image of Chon Du Hwan who is on the horns of dilemma in face of the massive resistance of the people.

In his meeting with Chon, he panegyrized that south Korea could "successfully open" the Asian Games and made a "progress".

How can the Games opened under the strict cordon of all police in and around Seoul and even after closing universities be "successful" query what kind of progress is there in south Korea which is mentioned as a place which is unable to pay foreign loans and where economic stagnancy, bankruptcy of enterprises and unempolyment are severe query.

Nakasone's Seoul junket was a trip for division to fix the division of the country and encourage the "two Koreas" plot.

Nakasone prattled as if "simultaneous entry" of the north and the south of Korea into the United Nations and the international games being held in one part of the bisected country were a means of peace and security on the Korean Peninsula. His outcry is aimed to cover the south Korean authorities' schemes for division and long-term office with the veil of "peace".

In Seoul he repeatedly betrayed his intention to step up the military integration of the United States, Japan and south Korea pursued by U.S., by intimating his stand for "collective security" under which peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is vital to those in East Asia including Japan.

"Collective security" under the pretext of the fictitious "threat from the north" is a dangerous intrigue to intensify military infiltration into south Korea and press ahead with the formation of a tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and south Korea.

His Seoul tour followed the Asian strategy of U.S. to put the Japanese military forces to the fore to easily realise its ambition for aggression in this region.

Japan is stretching its tentacles of re-invasion deep into south Korea under the plea of "strengthening of bonds" and "economic cooperation," styling itself the "leader of Asia with the backing of U.S.".

Chon Du Hwan welcomed Nakasone in Seoul and fawned on him servilely.

Nakasone's trip is a dangerous one for deepening the division of the country, heightening the tension on the Korean Peninsula and encouraging the dictatorial policy of south Korea.

More than 260,000 Arrested in Three Months

South Korean authorities arrested 263,564 suspected criminals, or one in every 150 south Koreans, in a three-month drive to tighten security for the Asian Games under way in Seoul, the police said on Sep. 25.

Those arrested in the three months before the games, which began on Sep. 20, included suspected hoodlums, robbers, pickpockets, rapists and murderers, the police said.

The authorities formally charged 48,333 people, summarily sentenced 76,312 to up to 29 days in jail and are questioning 16,004.

The rest have been freed with admonition.

S. Korean Workers At U.S. Base Hit Insulting Bulletin

The bulletin boards in the U.S. military base in the Pusan area are stirring up protests of Korean workers who work for the base.

According to Hankuk Ilbo, Sep. 24, these boards say, "If anyone gives information about a person who stole or misappropriated property of the United States or information that may lead to the discovery of stolen properties, he will be rewarded by the headquarters of the U.S. army."

As soon as these bulletins were pasted on the boards in the base, Korean workers demanded their immediate removal, saying, "They are an infringement on the human rights of Koreans though they don't specify Korean workers."

"If they don't remove them by the end of this month, we will wage a stern protest action," said the union of Korean workers at the U.S. military base.

Foreign Photographer Beaten by Police In Seoul

The riot police in Seoul on Sept. 23 assaulted a Filipino photographer who was covering a student demonstration against the Asian Games, according to a Reuter report from Seoul.

Andy Hernandez, who works for the U.S. magazine Newsweek, was reportedly punched and kicked and confiscated of the films after he had taken pictures of the demonstration near Tongguk University.

(Continued from page 5)

entire social, economic and political system that successive Korean dictators – with U.S. assistance – have imposed on the Korean people."

Moderates within the government, the Justice party and the opposition, worry that the administration – under pressure from political hard-liners and the military – is pushing more and more moderate dissidents into the militant camp.

"It's an old, sad story being repeated all over again in South Korea," says an Asian diplomat in charge of monitoring political developments here. "Reasonable requests met with scorn become demands. Demands resisted with force become confrontations. Confrontations force violent changes of government."

Chon Du Hwan Is Ready to Reimpose Martial Law

Some prominent Western observers in Seoul said that Chon Du Hwan told them that he is ready to reimpose martial law if disorder in the country worsens.

His statement implies that he will not compromise on opposition demands for constitutional changes, including direct popular elections.

Many observers predict that whatever political solutions are ultimately reached, they almost certainly will come amid turbulence, not tranquility.

The Asian Wall Street Journal in its Sep. 19-20 issue, carried an article on growing tensions in south Korea.

Here are excerpts from the article:

Dissidents say they have waited long enough for democracy and will now step up their attacks on the government to achieve their arms.

Mr. Chun has made clear that he will brook no major disruption of public order. Some prominent Western observers here say the president has told them that he is ready to reimpose martial law if disorder in the country worsens.

Says a Western diplomat: "South Korea has a bad track record of peaceful political change. I don't see many optimists out there who believe this time will be any different from the past."

Many ordinary Koreans, meanwhile, view the political situation with a fatalism forged over years of repeated frustration of their hopes for democracy. "We really no longer expect democracy to be handed to us." says a Seoul businessman. "We know that in the end, there will be a confrontation and we'll have to choose sides. We middle-class Koreans don't want violence. But we'll no longer tolerate the Confucian authoritarianism of the past.

One looming flash point is the impeding breakdown of the long and tedious talks between the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the political opposition over revision of the South Korean constitution and system of government.

The opposition says it is prepared to walk out of the National Assembly's deadlocked constitutional revision committee on Sept. 30 unless the ruling party accepts the demand that the next president be chosen by direct popular election. (Sept. 30 is the date set by the opposition for reaching a solution to talks, which began late July.)

Opposition leaders say that if they quit the revision committee, they will take their fight for political change "directly to the Korean citizens" in a movement similar to the pepole-power revolution that saw the overthrow of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos early this year.

Kim Young-Sam, adviser to the opposition "New Korea Democratic Party and widely considered to be the country's leading moderate dissident, warned afresh this week that a walkout is imminent. "If the government sticks to its goal of holding onto power permanently," Mr. Kim said Tuesday (Sep. 16), "we can't but abandon our position on constitutional amendment through compromise."

A walkout would likely, analysts say, be the cue for a new outburst of protest from the less-moderate opponents of the government. They have been waiting in the wings for the collapse of the talks – a development they consider inevitable.

The government and leaders of the ruling party insist, publicly at least, that the opposition is bluffing. Privately, however, they admit they are intensely concerned about the walkout threat and the likelihood of street confrontations with radicals while world attention is focused on the Asiad.

Though nearly all the dissident factions here say they have no intention of deliberately disrupting the games, many of the more extreme opposition groups have ignored pleas from moderates for a moratorium on political protest during the two weeks that the Asiad is in progress.

"We know that the dissident groups see great advantage to disrupting the games. Hundreds of foreign reporters and cameramen will be there, watching for a story," says a government official. He says some dissidents will try to provoke the government into a confrontation.

Recent confrontations between protesters and riot police, notably at the port of Inchon last May and during a protest rally in Seoul last July, show that the government can't easily control demonstrations.

"Once these things begin," says an administration official, "they often take on a life of their own."

The government doesn't intend to be caught out, however. It has rounded up dozens of protesters in recent weeks and is holding them in "preventive detention," a move which in itself has increased political tension. On Wednesday (Sep. 17) alone, security forces raided college campuses across the country, seizing subversive leaflets and explosive materials and rounding up more than a thousand people for questioning.

Steadfast Refusal

Many political analysts see little hope of averting a political crisis in coming weeks unless Mr. Chun accedes to opposition demands to negotiate directly with Kim Young-Sam and another even more well known opposition leader, Kim Dae-Jung. Mr. Chun has steadfastly refused to deal with the two Kims.

Kim Young-Sam says that while he favors compromise in the constitution committee and will continue working for it until the deadline, the only way to save the process beyond that date is for the ruling party to agree to a direct presidential election.

He insists, as the opposition has all along, that a parliamentary election would be easier for the government to manipulate than a direct presidential election.

A presidential election, says Mr. Kim, would give South Korea a much better chance for a fresh start on the road to domestic peace. And a genuinely popular election in South Korea, he adds, would put increased pressure on North Korea to resume negotiations on reunification of the Korean peninsula.

'Issue Will Shift'

But, says Mr. Kim, if there's a failure to reach agreement by Sept. 30, "the committee will automatically be dissolved and the issue will shift from constitutional amendment to popular opposition to military dictatorship."

Mr. Kim says the only way to avert such a catastrophe is for the Justice party to concede on the presidential election system, or for Mr. Chun to meet him and Kim Dae-Jung, for a "real powers" conference.

Mr. Chun, who seized power in 1979 on the back of a military coup following the assassination of the late President Park Chung Hee, is regarded by many Koreans as a colorless and unpopular ruler.

"Despite the enormously impressive record of economic development and prosperity during Chun's administration," says a foreign diplomat, "he remains an amazingly unpopular leader. If a fair election for president were held today, he couldn't get more than 20% of the vote."

As has so often been the case for Korean leaders, legitimacy of rule is the root of Mr. Chun's problems. Many dissidents who suffered for years under the martial-law regime of the late President Park, including Kim Dae-Jung, see Mr. Chun's administration as an extension of that rule because of the way he came to power and the way he has used military force to maintain it. In addition, many Koreans haven't forgiven Mr. Chun for the deaths of hundreds of people in the southwestern city of Kwangju in 1980 when troops were called in to put down an insurrection.

The president has repeatedly promised to step down in 1988. But he's determined to transfer power according to his own timetable and under his own agenda.

That agenda includes his presiding over: a well-run Asiad; adoption of a revised constitution, calling for a parliamentary form of government, by the end of this year; peaceful parliamentary elections next year; a successful hosting of the Summer Olympics in 1988; and a smooth transfer of power in 1988.

Complaints of Labor

The Korean labor movement, long dominated by moderates who petitioned for higher wages and better working conditions, has turned increasingly radical in the past year. "There are two groups in terms of strategy," says a labor leader, "the moderates and the radicals."

He says the constitutional debate is meaningless to workers, because none of the draft constitutions proposed by the three political parties adequately protects their rights. "In all the drafts," he says, "laborers' rights are regulated by laws which would limit their right to strike or take other work action to press their grievances."

At the outer fringe, but gaining in prominence, warn moderate dissidents, are the militant students, who long ago abandoned any hope of compromise or reconciliation with the government. Says a moderate dissident: 'They are strictly seeking the destruction of the

(Continued on page 4)

Growing Mil. Ties among U.S., Japan & S. Korea

A Pentagon official said that U.S. and Japanese combat units will conduct joint-combined maneuvers for the first time during an exercise scheduled for late October, reported Pacific Stars and Stripes on Sep. 13.

The five-day exercise, dubbed "Keen Edge '87", will be held in northern Japan on the island of Hokkaido.

The official said Keen Edge '87 will "exercise and evaluate joint-combined coordinated operations between Japanese Self-Defense Forces and U.S. Forces required for the defense of Japan."

About 5,000 members of the U.S. armed forces will take part in the exercise, the official said.

Units from the newly-activated U.S. 7th Air Force in south Korea will provide some of the aircraft for the exercise, the DoD official said.

He added that Keen Edge '87 will mark the first time Korea-based U.S. aircraft will be used in an exercise in Japan.

Other U.S. forces will include elements of the 7th Fleet and 5th Air Force from Japan and the Hawaii-based 25th Infantry Division Light, the spokesman said.

The size of the Japanese exercise force will be about the same as the U.S. contingent and the Japanese forces will come from units of Japan's Ground, Air and Maritime Self-Defense Forces, according to a Japan Defense Agency spokesman.

The information gained during the maneuvers will provide dat needed to conduct future exercises, said the official.

Joint-combined maneuvers will be staged at a time when joint exercises rise sharply in number and sophistication.

According to a Washington Post article, the Japan Self-Defense Forces, which throughout the 1960s and 1970s conducted only modest and occasional naval and air exercises with U.S. forces, will carry out 15 or more such maneuvers this year. They will range from small anti-submarine warfare games in the Sea of Japan to the large-scale maneuvers with ground troops.

The Reagan administration has persistently urged Japan to spend more on its military, to share military technology with the United States and to step up joint exercises and other military cooperation.

The Soviet Union has criticized Japan's increasing military activity. In a July 28 speech in Vladivostok, the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, said that "the peaceful tenets of the Japanese constitution are being skirted more and more obviously."

A recent article printed in the Soviet Union said the joint exercises are "a rehearsal of aggression against the USSR" and "evidence of Tokyo's desire to conduct military operations abroad."

Widespread Misconduct by Army Agents in S. Korea

Army counterintelligence authorities in south Korea have condoned widespread misconduct by their special agents, including drug and alcohol abuse, exploitation of agent credentials and private use of government property, a former agent has charged.

Daily alcohol abuse impaired several agents' job performance and led to fistfights with south Koreans, the former agent said in a written complaint now under investigation by the army.

Former Army Sgt. Joseph Ditzhazy made the allegations against members of the 524th Military Intelligence Battalion in south Korea.

Ditzhazy, who was a member of the 209th Military Intelligence Company, filed the 28-page complaint with the Army inspector general's office.

He alleged that:

- A solidier from Ditzhazy's unit used his (south) Korean National Police identification card to evade arrest by Korean police after a fight in a local bar.
- Investigators did not interview either Ditzhazy or former Sgt. T.J. Stokes in relation to the allegations. (Stokes is a former special agent who served in south Korea at the same time as Ditzhazy.)
- Daily alcohol abuse impaired several soldiers' job performances.
- Passes to a top-secret Army facility were lost. The unit's inspector general, Maj. Charles Hawkins, avoided Ditzhazy.
- Wrongdoing on the part of soldiers in the unit was either ignored or covered up.
- Because of alleged abuses, south Korean counterparts did not trust or share information with American colleagues.
- Government vehicles and official telephones were misused by members of the command.
- Army Col. Thomas Gray may have revealed secrets after blacking out during a four-day srinking binge with unnamed south Koreans.

Major Achievements of Chongryun Since Its 13th Congress

—To Defend National Rights of Korean Residents in Japan — (2)

In its sustained intensive struggle for democratic national rights of Koreans in Japan, Chongryun has also paid great attention to protecting resident Korean nationals' rights to conduct business and lead a decent life.

It is the Korean Traders and Industrialists Union of Japan that is directly concerned with these matters.

In response to the changes in the Japanese economy, the union sets protection of Korean traders' and industrialists' rights to conduct business as its basic task. Furthermore, it has greatly contributed to the modernization of their businesses.

Under the umbrella of Chongryun, it embraces a number of Korean traders and industrialists who belong to Chongryun's chapters: 46 prefectural associations and 209 district associations of Korean traders and industrialists, also 138 cooperatives.

Today, Korean traders and industrialists have been steadfastly strengthening their position, power in the Japanese economy.

On April 24, 1984, President Kim Il Sung met a visiting delegation of the Korean Traders and Industrialists Union of Japan. In a meeting with them, the President was quoted as saying that today Korean traders and industrialists form a majority of the Korean community here, and defined them as key forces in steering the movement of Chongryun. In other words, it is not too much to say that the future of Chongryun greatly depends on its relations with Korean traders and industrialists in Japan.

Generation Change in Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan

In the process of the generation change in the Korean community here, Chongryun and the union concentrate its energy on the relation with the second and third generation Koreans here who play an active role in various fields of Chongryun's movements.

Today in 34 prefectures of Japan, the union organizes and operates "young businessmen's committees" in 200 districts with its 600 members who are successfully carrying on the businesses started by the first generation Koreans here.

The community committees have been increased in number with a liaison committee in each prefecture to strengthen their mutual ties.

Based on these committees, young Korean traders and industrialist actively develop various activities such as struggles to defend the rights to conduct business, given aid to Korean schools in Japan for smoother operation, and foster friendship among Koreans here.

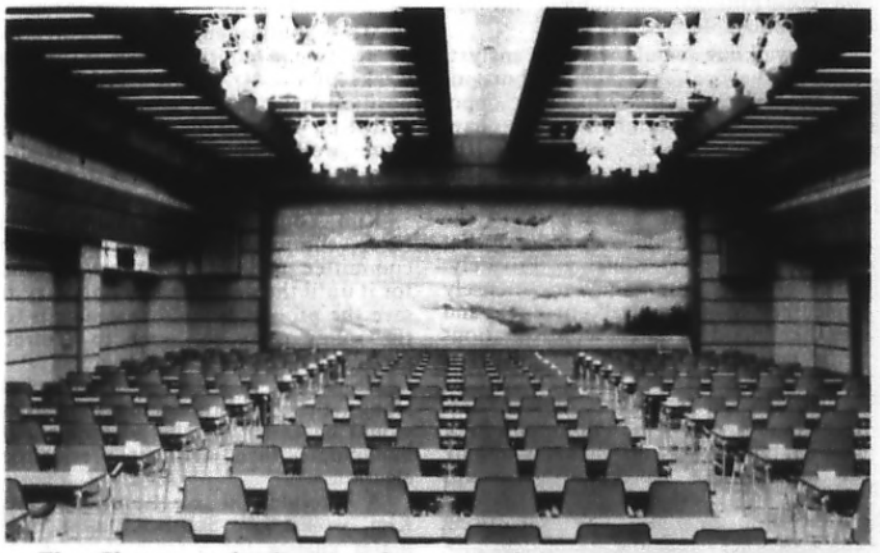
For a Solution of Tax Problem

Chongryun and the union have also endeavored to solve the tax problem which is specially important to Korean traders and industrialists here.

Owing to Chongryun's tireless efforts, the union reached an agreement with the Japanese Tax Agency in November 1976 to solve the tax problem of Korean nationals in Japan and to prevent unfair taxation of resident Koreans.

In response to the enforcement of "book-keeping obligation" under the "Japanese Tax Reform" in January 1985, various measures against law violations have been conducted by Chongryun through study sessions on economic affairs, practical lectures on tax problems, tax counselling for the union members.

In addition, the union has unfolded all-out mass drives against the Japanese Tax Agency's illegal "compulsory inspection."



The Chongryun headquarters has renewed its appearance. Incorporating Korean tradition into its modern facilities, it has conference rooms, reception rooms, office rooms, etc. in various sizes. Photo shows an inside view of a large conference room with a seating capacity of 600.

Korean International General Joint Venture Company

In line with their domestic activities in Japan with Korean compatriots, the union has also strong ties with fatherland. Korean traders and industrialists in Japan have actively shown strong interest in joint ventures with their home country since the promulgation of the "joint venture law" in September 1985.

Thus, on June 16, 1986, "the joint venture research committee" was set up, which was followed by an agreement on the formation of Korean International General Joint Venture Company between the joint venture research committee and the DPRK preparatory committee for joint ventures on Aug. 8, 1986.

The KIGJVC (the Korean International General Joint Venture Company) was established for the purpose of starting joint venture business in a unified form between the committee's member companies and organizations of the DPRK and the Korean Traders and Industrialists Union of Japan; to produce high quality goods based on modern technology, to expand overseas markets, to contribute to the development of the fatherland with reasonable profits to the Korean compatriots.

Defined as the basic mass bases and key factor of Chongryun, the Korean traders and industrialists in Japan are now expected to take a leading part in the Chongryun organization, fully contributing to their fatherland with a patriotic motive.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (Sep. 10-24)

Sep. 10
* A Korean trade union delegation headed by Kim Bong Ju, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions for a visit to the GDR.

Sep. 11
* A delegation of the State Commission of Science and Technology headed by its chairman Li Ja Bang for a visit to China.

Sep. 13
* A delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by vice chairman of its Central Committee Kim Ryong Jun for a visit to Mauritius, Cyprus and Switzerland.
* A delegation of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by its chief secretary Kim Hak Bong for a visit to Novosibirsk, the USSR.
* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by editor-in-chief of Rodong Chongnyon Li Jong Gi for a visit to Romania, Poland and Hungary.
* A Korean civil aviation delegation for Canada to attend the 26th Meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

Sep. 15
* A Korean youth delegation headed by Pak Jong Son, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea for a visit to Poland.

Sep. 19
* A delegation of the North Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Cho Se Ung, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Committee for a visit to Heilongjiang Province of China.

Sep. 20
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Pak Min Su, vice director of a department of the WPK Central Committee for a visit to Romania.
* A Korean foreign trade bank delegation headed by its president Kim Ung Chol for a visit to China.

Sep. 24
* A delegation of the Mining Industry Commission of the DPRK headed by Hong Si Hak, vice premier and chairman of the commission for a visit to the GDR.
* A delegation of the Korean Parliamentary Group headed by Yang Hyong Sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly to attend the 76th Conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union scheduled in Argentina.
* A delegation of Kim Chaek University of Technology headed by its president Kim Gyong Wan for a visit to Czechoslovakia.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (Sep. 8-26)

Sep. 8
* A Soviet maritime territorial friendship delegation headed by Vitali Lomnovsti, vice chairman of the Executive Committee of the Maritime Territorial Soviet of the People's Deputies of the USSR.
* A delegation of Einheit, the politico-theoretical magazine of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by its deputy editor-in-chief Jorg Vorholzer.
* A delegation of the League of Journalists of the GDR headed by Jonny Marhold, chief editor of the Berlin Radio Broadcasting Station.

Sep. 11
* A delegation of the Dandong City, Liaoning Province, Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by its secretary Liu Zhongwen.

Sep. 12
* A delegation of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress headed by Bayaga Deogratias, member of the Central Committee of the party and first secretary of the Gitega Provincial Party Committee.
* Paola Ortiz, daughter of manager of the Ecuadoran "Voluntad" Publishing House Humberto, and her entourage.
* A cameramen group of the Third World News in the United States.

Sep. 14
* A delegation of the Mongolian Union of Architects headed by its vice chairman Dashin Bat to attend the Conference of Leading Officials of the Unions of Architects of Socialist Countries to be held in Korea.
* A delegation of the Hunan Provincial Branch of the Sino-Korean Friendship Association led by its vice chairman Dan Dechi.

Sep. 15
* A government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Georgi Karamanev, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.
* A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by Basil Bilak, member of the Presidium, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the CCP.
* A Bulgarian government trade delegation headed by Marin Marinov, vice minister of Commerce of Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the Joint Committee for the Establishment of the Soviet-Korean Boundary.
* A delegation of the Bulgarian Union of Architects headed by its first vice chairman Nyagol Petkov.
* A delegation of the Czechoslovak Union of Architects headed by its chairman Pavel Zibrin.
* A delegation of the Association of the Polish Architects headed by its vice chairman Thumenas Witold.
* A delegation of the Soviet Architects Union headed by Anatoliyus Rasteika, secretary of the Soviet Architects Union and chairman of the Union of Architects of the Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic.
* A vocational education delegation of the German Democratic Republic.

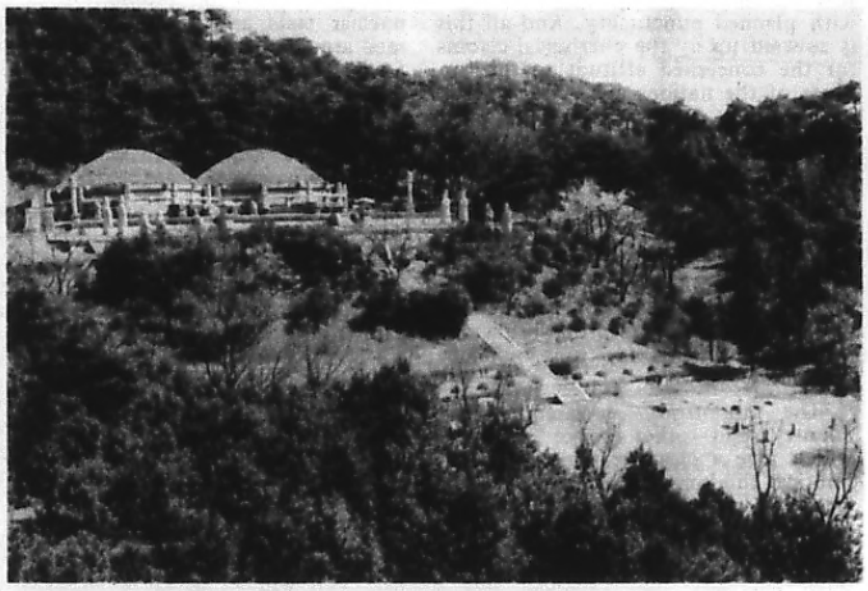
Sep. 16
* A delegation of the Council of Journalists of Romania headed by Dumitru Tircob, member of its presidency and editor-in-chief of "Informatia Bucurestiului".
* A delegation of the State Planning Committee of Socialist Ethiopia headed by Yosef W. Mikael, chairman of the Southern District Planning Committee.
* A delegation of the Chinese Railway Writers.
* A delegation of Architects of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

Sep. 18
* A delegation of the Laos Foreign Ministry headed by its deputy minister Soulivong Phrasithideth.

Sep. 19
* Hans Klecatsky, director general of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and his party.

(Continued on page 7)

Kaesong, Treasury of Historical Remnants (7)



Mausoleum of King Kongmin, the 31st king of Koryo. (918-1392) It was built in 1365-1372, to the memory of his deceased wife. The king designed it himself, intending to enter it after his death, too.

This mausoleum became the basic form for those in the Ri dynasty. It is now located in Haechon-ri, Kaepung-gun, Kaesong City.

A head of a dragon image unearthed at the Manwoldae, remains of the palace of a Koryo king. The sculpture represents the fabulous animal which is believed to fly the sky riding a cloud. We can see the dragon holds a precious gem of Tathagata between his teeth.

The head is now kept in the Kaesong Historical Museum.

(Continued from page 6)

* A delegation of the World Christian Peace Conference headed by its secretary general Lubomir Mirejovsky.
* Lord mayor of Delhi Mahindra Singh Saathi and his party.
* A delegation of the Chinese workers innovators headed by Hu Dewu, member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's political Consultative Conference.
* A delegation of the Romanian Trade Union of Machine-building and Metal headed by secretary of its committee Cristea Vasile.
* A Zimbabwean Juche idea study delegation headed by Joseph Macheka, secretary of Harare Province of the Zimbabwean African National Union.
* A delegation of the Bulgarian Journalists Union.
* A Juche idea study delegation of Mendoza Province, Argentina.

Sep. 21

* A delegation of China Buddhist Association headed by Zhao Puchu, vice chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and chairman of the association.

Sep. 22

* A delegation of the Party History Institute under the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by its director David Elazar.
* A Polish government economic delegation headed by Ochocki Ludwik, vice chairman of the State Planning Commission of Poland.
* A delegation of the Union for Cooperation with the Czechoslovak Army headed by chairman of its Central Committee Vaclav Horacek.
* A delegation of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Association of Science and Technology headed by its vice chairman Karel Lebl.
* A delegation of the Czechoslovak Journalists Union headed by Zdenek Hrabica, member of the Presidium of the union and editor-in-chief of the magazine Svet V Ovrazech.
* Panji Kaunda, son of Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and his party.
* A delegation of the Moscow Railway Transport Engineers Institute headed by its vice president A.A. Bygnanov.

Sep. 23

* A Chinese railway delegation headed by Li Honglim, vice director of the Shenyang Railway Bureau of the ministry.
* A delegation of the Kyoto economic circles headed by Kaitsu Enzo.
* A delegation of the Shiga prefectural headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Noguchi Koichi, chairman of its Executive Committee and member of the House of Representatives.

Sep. 26

* Arne Jorgensen, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Norwegian Communist Party and editor of Friheten, the organ of the party.
* Barity Miklos, Hungarian vice minister of Foreign Affairs and his party.
* A Chinese education delegation headed by Liu Bin, vice chairman of the Chinese State Education Commission.
* A delegation of the Information Department of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry headed by its director Maksim Karadzov.

I Came Back

O Dok Song

—Compositions Written by Korean Students (5)—

(Continued from the 1,306 issue)

"Lesson 12 In the Bosom of Fatherly President Kim Il Sung....." Involuntarily, my voice strengthened as I read the Korean textbook.

These days, I feel each day is filled with hope and pleasure and it makes me remember how unhappy I was a while ago.

One day in early March my father told me that I was to attend a Japanese school from April. I was shocked. My body shuddered and suddenly I felt weak. It took me all my time to gather the strength to say "No".

However, mother and father didn't change their minds. "Children are supposed to obey their parents. Go to a Japanese school and learn some skills. You can still live as a Korean even if you attend a Japanese school," they said and produced a uniform for the Japanese school.

I began crying and pleaded with them desparately not to send me, "Please let me continue attending my Korean school," I implored.

To no avail my teachers and classmates visited my house and tried to talk my parents out of their decision. However, they were determined that I should attend a Japanese school and almost dragged me to an entrance ceremony on the first day of term.

Japanese national flags fluttered in the wind and the Japanese national anthem blared out making me miserable and broken-hearted. The time passed very slowly.

The next morning I automatically headed for my Korean school and my teachers and friends ran up to greet me.

That night my father beat me.

Several days passed before I went to the Korean school again and this time father was furious. Even mother was mad. "If you can't obey your parents, get out of the house!" she shouted.

Next day father drove me to the Japanese school to make sure that I attended.

The weeks began to pass and as time went on I became more depressed. I was isolated by the fact that all of the teachers and students only spoke Japanese. I knew the school was not for me.

After three weeks of torment I went back to the Korean school and as a result my parents put me out of the house.

The first night I stayed with a relative and on the second with a friend. On the third day my father came to the Korean school and we had a serious talk lasting for hours.

I said, "Father, I know you love me very much. I love you, too. But I can't obey you when you tell me to go to a Japanese school. I can become more skilled by graduating from the Korean school."

My father listened to me patiently, then asked me to attend the Japanese school for one year.

It was a request I couldn't comply with. "Father I won't put up with an hour of Japanese school never mind a year. I want to study with my Korean friends. I love the Korean school."

Even my homeroom teacher tried to persuade my father to consider my point of view.

Finally, my father relented and tears began streaming down my cheeks. I threw myself into his arms and we both cried. Even the teacher cried.

Eventually we went home lightheartedly, hand in hand.

That night there were numerous stars twinkling and shining in the sky.

I wanted to attend Korean school because they teach Korean history and geography in our own language and teach us about our Korean culture, art and Juche techniques.

I also found great pleasure living and studying with my Korean friends under our slogan of "one for all and all for one."

In the future, I am planning to become a physical education teacher at a Korean school.

(First-grader of the Chiba Korean Primary and Middle School)

(To be continued)

At a recess

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (Sep. 18-28)

Sep. 18

* An agreement on establishing friendly relations between South Pyongan Province of the DPRK and North Bohemian Province of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Sep. 20

* A protocol of the 16th Meeting of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific-technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Bulgarian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

Sep. 21

* An accord on economic and technological cooperation between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Niger was signed in Pyongyang.

Sep. 28

* A protocol of the 10th Session of the Inter-governmental Economic and Scientific Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.
* An agreement on giving legal assistance in civil, family and criminal cases between the DPRK and the Polish People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Appeal to Believers for Nuke Disarmament

On September 16, a diocesan conference was held under the chairmanship of Metropolitan Juvenaly of Krutitsy and Kolomna in Moscow, which adopted an Appeal to Religious Workers and Believers of the World.
Follows the appeal:

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

On behalf of the believers of the Russian Orthodox Church in the Moscow capital district we address you with our Appeal to do anything possible now, before it is too late, to save our planet from ominous world fire!

This appeal is the cry of our souls, it is the call of our religious conscience being sent to you unanimously from the diocesan conference which was held under the chairmanship of our archpastor, Metropolitan Juvenaly of Krutitsy and Kolomna, in the ancient Novodeichy convent in Moscow on September 16, 1986.

Clergymen and believers spoke with anxiety at our meeting about the accelerating feverish arms race.

According to the convinced opinion of scientists, in case of a war 'even a comparatively small number of nuclear explosions will change the climate of the planet to such a degree that it will bring death not only to the civilization but also to all life on the earth. (Message of the Holy Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church on War and Peace in a Nuclear Age. 2, 15).

Death will come to those against whom nuclear weapons will be used and to those who will be the first to use them. This shows utter senselessness of reliance on the first nuclear strike. One cannot but recall in this context the words of the great prophet Isaish: 'Woe to you, destroyer, who yourself have been destroyed, you treacherous one, with whom none has dealt treacherously! When you have ceased to destroy, you will be destroyed, and when you have made an end of dealing treacherously, you will be dealt with treacherously.' (Is. 33:1). Are the protagonists of the criminal arms race and the antagonists of its cessation not aware that by doing so they are heaping burning coals upon their heads (Rom. 12:20).

The Soviet country has repeatedly come forward with constructive proposals aimed at the general and complete disarmament which is the only true and salutary way for overcoming the present crucial situation. While making these proposals, the Soviet Union unilaterally pledged not to be the first in using nuclear arms. In the Statement of January 15, 1986, a programme was proposed to eliminate nuclear arms elsewhere in the world by the year of 2000. Our country has prolonged for the fourth time the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests till January 1, 1987 which has been already observed for over a year. The Soviet leader M.S. Gorbachev stated it on August 18, 1986.

But the American Administration remains deaf to the voice of reason. Against common sense and in spite of numerous protests of the American and world public, the explosions continue to roar on the nuclear ground in Nevada with planned punctuality. And all this is covered up by the pharisaical claoms for the concerned attitude to the fortunes of the nations and of the world. Indeed, they 'speak peace with their neighbours, while mischief is in their hearts' (Ps. 28:3). And in this context, amidst common anxiety, 'we have heard the cry of panic, of terror, and no peace' (Jer. 30:5).

The present most dangerous situation of balancing on the brink of nuclear holocaust urgently demands immediate measures which would promote to take this deadly threat away from humanity completely.

The moratorium declared by our country and other peace proposals which give a clear example of a new political thinking, show a real perspective of an outcome from agonizing and seemingly inevitable deadlock.

The moratorium leaves the door open and give the American side a historical opportunity to join unilateral actions of the Soviet Union in order that by common efforts the course of events can be restrained and the nuclear arms race can be stopped and finally reversed.

Dear brothers and sisters! In face of a catastrophe looming over the world and of a danger of annihilation of the sacred gift of life on the Earth, we call you to demand and press the American Administration to give up the illusions of attaining military superiority, to listen to the voice of reason, to sit at the negotiations table and already this year to sign a treaty on prohibition of all nuclear tests and on cessation of the mad arms race, to respond at last to the Soviet moratorium!

We call you to consolidated and active actions against militarization of outer space, against 'star wars' and the building-up of 'star peace'.

We send you this appeal with the hope and ask you to undertake any steps which may depend on you, before the Soviet moratorium expires, in order to take the threat of nuclear catastrophe away from humanity. Instead of enmity, mistrust, fear and hatred let us, as religious people, strengthen brotherhood, cooperation, love, mutual understanding and peace in relations among nations and states for the sake of the present and future generations!

We ask you to confirm that our appeal has been heard and we expect that you will let us know about it so that through common efforts we bring closer the time of general and complete disarmament and make our religious contribution into this blessed cause.

We must be together and act together at this crucial moment of history.

Let us pray ardently for the success of our peacemaking work.

'God is our refuge and strength' (Ps. 46:2) in this sacred struggle.

Moscow
16 September 1986

(Continued from page 1)

4) calm down the anti-Asiad demonstrations by the militant students, which were gaining momentum as the event neared.

Moreover, the sources said that the United States and Japan had already been aware of this information and expressed displeasure with it.

Another well-informed source in Seoul said that the "Agency for National Security Planning" (NSP: formerly the notorious KCIA) was investigating the CIC hardcore group and the latter was keeping a strict watch on the moves of the NSP.

Meanwhile, the U.S. State Department shows a quite different attitude toward the incident, far from accepting Seoul's claim that the DPRK was to blame, saying that no clear conclusion has yet to be made on who was responsible for the "terrible act."

The next U.S. ambassador to Seoul James Lilly told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Sept. 15 that there was "no clear evidence" to show that the Kimpo explosion was the "work of the north."

Then why on earth did the Chon junta blame the DPRK without any investigation for the bomb expolision no sooner than it occurred?

Observers suspect that there was a politically-motivated intrigue behind the incident.

Changing Accounts and Contradictory News Reports

The Chon junta lost no time in blaming the DPRK for the incident: at around 9:00 p.m. or only 5 hours after the case, Kang Min Chang, director-general of the national police headquarters, told a press conference that it was the "work of the north or of impure elements incited by the north."

A joint statement was issued on Sept. 15 by the home, justice and defense ministers to endorse it.

However, nothing had been proved by that time except: 1) two batteries were used to explode the powerful bomb; 2) a remote control device or a time bomb was used; 3) it was aimed at an uncertain number of people. (Dong-A Ilbo, Sept. 15)

Kang told reporters on Sept. 15 that there was a 90% possibility that the bomb used was a time bomb, that it was a home-made one wrapped in paper or a vinyl sheet, and that they found a piece of electric cord connecting a detonator to a power supply, both of which resembled products by Hankook Hwayak (south Korea's explosive) Company.

He added that the bomb must have been a "Composition-4 type" bomb which was used only by the military.

In spite of the lack of clear evidence, major south Korean papers kept on slandering the DPRK on the basis of the "official announcements" by the investigation authorities.

Later, a new "announcement" was made which said, "no evidence has yet been found to identify the criminal." (Hankook Ilbo, Sept. 20)

But anti-DPRK racket and campaigns continued as vicious as at the beginning.

"It is getting increasingly clear that it was the act of a northern spy or impure elements including Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) or radical students instigated by the North." (Kyonghyang Shinmun, Sept. 15)

"Clearly north Korea's plot" (the same paper's title)

"A possibility of the act being done by international terrorists instigated by the north" (Hankook Ilbo, Sept. 16)

Contradictory accounts also continued.

The police at first said that the batteries found on the spot were "Made in Japan" by Hitachi, Ltd. and that "the same product date was put on the batteries as that which was on the batteries used in the Rangoon bombing." But their official account was completely reversed later.

The batteries were made in south Korea and found out to be rusted batteries which were attached to a bicycle standing nearby on the spot. (Sept. 16, Dong-A Ilbo)

As for a ball-bearing found in the body of a victim, it was said in the first announcement that it was one of those that had been put in the bomb to heighten its explosive power just as ball-bearings were used in the Rangoon bombing, but later it proved to be also a part of the bicycle. (Dong-A Ilbo, Sept. 17)

The only thing that was made clear was the kind of the bomb used, that is, "C-4" or the type which was used only the military and produced for them, which could hardly be obtained by non-military personnel.

Then attention should naturally be focused on the military connection.

Reports obliquely suggest a possibility of military involvement.

"It is difficult for an ordinary citizen to get it in the city as the production process requires a specialized facility and technique." (Dong-A Ilbo, Sept. 17)

Contradictory reports came one after another.

"As the manufacture of the bomb needed a special production process, it was not a domestic product." However, "Seoul airport authorities asserted that it was too difficult to introduce a bomb into south Korea because they conducted a strict check on baggage with an X-ray detector and a random baggage check." (Dong-A Ilbo, Sept. 17)

"It is almost clear that the bomb was introduced from abroad." (Chosun Ilbo, Sept. 17)

"The bomb is supposed to have been made in south Korea." (Hankook Ilbo, Sept. 17)

All these reports were based on accounts released by police.

What on earth does this self-contradiction tell?

Many questions remain to be answered.

The first official account concluded that "the bomb had been detonated by the north or their supporters." But five days later it became: "Investigation will take a long time as there is yet no clear clue to the criminal." (Hankook Ilbo, Sept. 20)

Information on CIC Involvement

If the military were involved in the bombing, explanation is rather easy.

They were in a position to get a "Composition-4 type bomb" easily, which was used only by the military, and they could easily detonate it at the strictly guarded airport.

"It would take a long time to investigate the truth about the case," if the Chon junta tries to find out which group of the military conducted the bombing, and convince the public with its scenario that it was the "work of the north", by linking the case with the DPRK by producing forged "evidence."

It is often said that one who stands to profit most from an incident turns out to be responsible for it.

We have good reason to believe that the case was the work of the military.

They would lose the initiative if tension is reduced in Korea. Particularly young officers have been strongly opposed to a north-south dialogue. If the dialogue is to be pushed forward, they claim, it should be done in form only.

Sources in Seoul said that a group of young officers in October 1985 tried to forcibly enter the Blue House to demand a stop to the inter-Korean dialogue.

There is also information that a shooting incident took place then.

Did their plot succeed?

Ever-intensified anti-Asiad struggles by radical students, who condemn the event as a mean to perpetuate division and create a better image for the military regime, have been harshly cracked down on by the massive police force on the pretext that the Chon junta should "take a powerful and resolute action against the plot of international and domestic impure elements." (a joint statement issued on Sept. 15 by three ministers)

The three ministers severely charged the militant students who were fighting against the hosting of the Asian Games. Chamintu, one of the most militant student bodies, which most strongly voices opposition to the Asiad as Chon's political tool, was attacked and seached at random, with a nationwide dragnet spread for its "wanted" chairman.

The bombing incident also has served to give the Chon junta an excuse to refuse DPRK's offer to co-host the Olympiad, an excuse that it is impossible for it to have dialogue with the DPRK which "conducts such a terrible act," and in a tense situation caused by the "threat of the north."

One more question: The place where the bomb blasted was cleaned 2 hours after the incident so that no clear evidence remained to prove military involvement.

Observers and even south Korean papers now doubt why the Chon junta ordered the airport authorities to clean the spot despite the fact that it is a common and basic knowledge of investigators to keep the scene of a criminal act intact for at least 24 hours.

There is no end to doubts.

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